HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES

D.C. Energy Office (JF0)

The mission of the D.C. Energy Office (DCEO) is to help improve the District's quality of life and economic competitiveness by making the District of Columbia energy efficient (i.e., a community whose residents, business, government, and visitors routinely make informed energy choices).

Agency Director	Charles J. Clinton
Proposed Operating Budget (\$ in thousands)	\$4,859

Fast Facts

- The proposed FY 2001 operating budget is \$4,859,474, and no change from the FY 2000 budget. There are 19 full time equivalents (FTEs) supported by the budget.
- During FY 2000, the agency administered the Weatherization Assistance Program, and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
- The agency also utilized advisory neighborhood commissions, civil organizations, and churches to raise awareness of and participation in the various programs.
- The agency installed a more efficient and caller-friendly phone system.
- In FY 2001, the agency will upgrade its operating system by migrating to a Windows NT platform.

FY 2001 Proposed Budget by Control Center

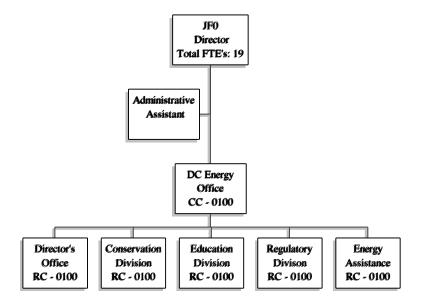
The basic unit of budgetary and financial control in the District's financial management system is a control center. The D.C. Energy Office is comprised of one control center that serves as the major component of the agency's budget.

FY 2001 Proposed Budget by Control Center				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
D.C. Energy Office				
Control Center	Proposed FY 2001 Budget			
0100 D.C. ENERGY OFFICE	4,859			
JF0 D.C. Energy Office	4,859			

Agency Overview and Organization

The D.C. Energy Office achieves its mission by providing a comprehensive Human Resource management program through one control center (CC) with one responsibility center (RC):

• The D.C. Energy Office offers a full service, comprehensive array of well managed energy programs in a one-stop shop easily accessible to all of its customers, and is exemplary in the emphasis placed on energy efficiency and education.



FY 2001 Proposed Operating Budget

The Operating Budget is composed of two categories: (1) Personal Services (PS), and (2) Nonpersonal Services (NPS).

Within the PS budget category are several object classes of expenditure such as regular pay, other pay, additional gross pay, and fringe benefits. Within the NPS budget category are several object classes of expenditure such as supplies and materials, utilities, communications, rent, other services and charges, contractual services, subsidies and transfers, equipment and equipment rental, and debt service.

Authorized spending levels present the dollars and related full-time equivalents (FTE) by revenue type. Revenue types include: Local (tax and non-tax revenue not earmarked for a particular purpose); Federal (revenue provided by the federal government to support federally established programs or grants for a particular purpose); Private and Other (charitable contributions and fees from fines, etc); and Intra-District (payments for services provided by one District agency to another District agency).

D.C. Energy Office									
Object Class		′ 1999 audited		Budget FY 2000		oposed Y 2001		ariance	
Regular Pay -Cont. Full Time		526		476		540		64	
Regular Pay - Other		174		180		293		113	
Additional Gross Pay		4		0		0		0	
Fringe Benefits		94	89			103		14	
Subtotal for: Personal Services (PS)		798		745		936		191	
Supplies and Materials		87		12		42		30	
Utilities		3		59		30		-29	
Telephone, Telegraph, Telegram		27		22		19		-4	
Rentals - Land and Structures	0		0		16			16	
Other Services and Charges		212		176		180		4	
Contractual Services - Other		44		38		131		93	
Subsidies and Transfers		4,354		3,775		3,495		-281	
Equipment and Equipment Rental		25		32		11		-21	
Subtotal for: Nonpersonal Services (NPS)		4,752		4,114		3,923		-191	
Total Expenditures:		5,550		4,859		4,859		0	
Authorized Spending Levels by Revenue Type:	FTEs	Dollars	FTEs	Dollars	FTEs	Dollars	FTEs	Dollars	
Federal	18	5,194	13	4,402	13	4,363	0	-40	
Private	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	4	182	6	457	6	497	0	40	
Intra-District	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total:	22	5,550	19	4,859	19	4,859	0	0	

Agency Funding Summary

The proposed FY 2001 operating budget *for all funding sources* is \$4,859,474, and no change from the FY 2000 approved budget. The D.C. Energy Office receives funding from federal, and other sources. There are 19 full time equivalents (FTEs) supported by the budget.

- **Federal.** The proposed *federal* budget is \$4,362,867, a decrease of \$39,623. Of this decrease, \$71,133 is an increase in personal services, and \$110,756 is a decrease in non-personal services. There are 13 FTEs supported by federal sources.
- Other. The proposed *other* revenue budget is \$496,607, an increase of \$39,623 over the FY 2000 budget. Of this increase, \$120,100 is an increase in personal services, and \$80,477 is a decrease in non-personal services. There are 6 FTEs supported by other sources.

Figure 1

Of the total Proposed FY 2001 Operating Budget, 90 percent is Federal.

Federal fund is 90.0 percent, and Other fund is 10.0 percent of the total budget.

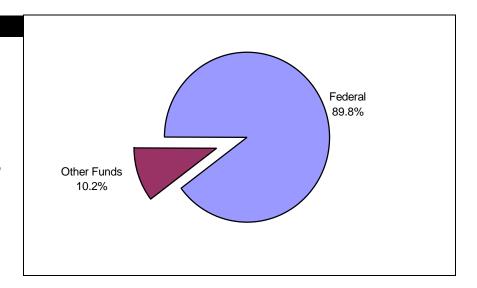
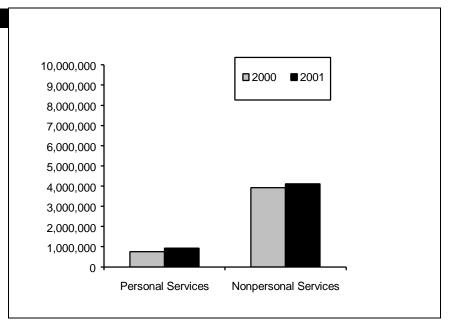


Figure 2

FY 2001 Proposed Budget Includes an Increase for PS and NPS

Personal Services increased by 26 percent, from \$745,089 in FY 2000 to \$936,322 in FY 2001.

Nonpersonal services decreased by 5 percent, from \$4.1 million to \$3.9 million.



Occupational Classification Codes

Occupational Classification Codes (OCC) are used by federal agencies like the Bureau of Labor and Census Bureau, as a way of classifying workers into eight occupational major categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. The D.C Energy Office is divided among three occupational classification codes.

Agency FTEs by Occupational Classification Code

OC Code	FTEs in FY 2001
Official /Administrative	0
Professional	9
Technical	1
Protective Services	0
Paraprofessional	9
Office/Clerical	0
Skill Craft Worker	0
Service Maintenance	0
Total	19

Agency FTEs by Occupational **Classification Code**

The D.C Energy Office is an administrative agency. Of the total FTEs, 47 percent are Professional. Another 47 percent are Paraprofessional employees.

